NAME
nsr_directive – NetWorker resource type “NSR directive”

SYNOPSIS
type: NSR directive

DESCRIPTION
Each NSR directive is described by a single resource of type NSR directive (see nsr_resource(5)). To edit
the NSR directive resources for a NetWorker server use nsradmin(8) or nwadmin(8). See the correspond-
ing manual page for more information on the use of these NetWorker administration programs.

These resources are used by the NetWorker asm family of commands when processing files, see uasm(8)
and nsr(5). Directives can be used to improve the efficiency of backups by controlling which files get
saved and specifying special handling on certain types of files.

ATTRIBUTES
The following attributes are defined for resource type NSR directive. The information in parentheses
describes how the attribute values are accessed. Create-only indicates that the value cannot be changed
after the resource has been created. Read/write means the value can be updated by authorized administra-
tors. Hidden means it is an attribute of interest only to programs or experts, and these attributes can only
be seen when the hidden option is turned on in nsradmin(8) or the details view is enabled in nwadmin(8).
Dynamic attributes have values which change rapidly. Several additional attributes (e.g. administrator) are
common to all resources, and are described in nsr_resource(5).

name (create-only)
The names of directive resources are displayed as choices when creating or updating NetWorker
client resources, see nsr_client(5). The name can generally be chosen at the administrator’s con-
venience, but it must be unique for this NetWorker server. The directive resource named ‘Unix
standard directives’ may be modified, but it may not be deleted. Other directives can only be
deleted if no clients or archive lists are using them.
Example: name: Unix standard directives;

directive (read/write)
This attribute contains the rules defining the directive. The value of this attribute is similar to the
contents of a .nsr file except that absolute path names must be specified for each << path >> direc-
tive. See nsr(5) for more information on the format of NetWorker directives.
Example: directive: "<< / >> skip : core";

NOTE
NetWorker comes with four directive resources already defined, "Unix standard directives", "Unix with
compression directives", "DOS standard directives", and "NetWare standard directives". The first two are
meant for use with clients running on Unix platforms. "DOS standard directives" is intended for use with
clients on machines running DOS. The last directive, "NetWare standard directives", is meant for use with
clients running on NetWare platforms. There may also be two other directives "Default" and "Default with
compression". These are old names for "Unix standard directives" and "Unix with compression directives",
respectively. NetWorker will remove the directive resources using the old names when they are no longer
of use.

EXAMPLE
An example NSR directive resource, named ‘Unix directive’, follows:

        type: NSR directive;
        name: Unix directive;
        directive: "
                  << / >>
                  +skip : core
                  skip : tmp
                  << /usr/spool/mail >>"
mailasm : *
<< /nsr >>
  allow
  ");

SEE ALSO
  nsr(5), nsr_resource(5), savegroup(8), savefs(8), uasm(8), nsradmin(8), nwadmin(8).